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The Influence of Philosophy, Philology and Linguistics upon Terminological Investigations

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Resume:

The given article claims to determine the ultimate and decisive role of such fundamental fields of studies like Philosophy, Philology and Linguistics in the formation, evolution and functioning of terminological units. Philosophy, Philology and Linguistics, using similar research material but different methods and approaches, constitute the basis of terminological studies. Analyzing the existing literature the authors discover the theoretical foundations of studies aimed to describe and systematize terminologies and terminological systems. The paper focuses on identifying the basis methods of the terminology science as well as tendencies and trends of its development. Multi-paradigmatic nature of modern scientific knowledge determines the tendency of terminology science not to merely describe but to explain facts and phenomena.

Keywords: term; terminology science; terminological system; foundations of terminological studies; scientific worldview; methods of terminology science; systemic nature of terminologies.

Introduction

Philosophy, philology and linguistics, being independent scientific disciplines with their own histories of origin, formation and development, research methods and terminological apparatus, are nevertheless interconnected and, undoubtedly, are taken into account by terminologists in the study of terminologies and terminological systems. According to some authors, philology and philosophy use in many ways common research material (texts), but different methods of objectifying it. If for philology the most important thing is to express the most essential with the help of the text, for philosophy the text does not always contain the most important thing. Linguistics, on the other hand, often does not touch upon the cultural side of the issue; it is more characteristic of its proximity to the exact sciences [6, p. 89].

The active growth of scientific knowledge, the rapid improvement of various industries entail the intensive development of new terms and terminological systems, which, in turn, requires the development of a solid theoretical and methodological base for work in the field of terminology and determines the relevance of this study.

The scientific novelty of the work lies in the fact that for the first time an attempt is made in it to reveal the theoretical foundations of terminology from the standpoint of such sciences as philosophy, philology and linguistics.

Being one of the main and oldest forms of worldview, philosophy is the basis of many sciences and in the historical and logical respect is perceived as a part of scientific knowledge and as a certain specific base in the process of production and integration of knowledge. The unique mission of philology is to introduce the text into the public consciousness as a "guide" to other cultures and epochs, i.e. serve as a means of decoding the cultural and historical code. Scientific and technological progress, the latest achievements in all branches of science require their understanding from the point of view of the laws of philosophy. Applied areas of scientific knowledge need philosophical concepts that could not only explain new facts and phenomena, but also provide a worldview platform for them.

The history of the study of terms and terminology goes back to the late Middle Ages, when an interest arose in the study of signs. Even in the scholastic treatises of the 17th century, the sign was considered as a universal tool for understanding the natural world and the world of culture, providing interconnections between them.

Terminism (lat. Terminus - border, certainty, name) is a late scholastic movement focused on conceptual analytics (logic and theory of language) and the study of the problems of correlation of logical and linguistic means of cognition with data of sensory experience (epistemology and methodology). In domestic science, the beginning of the understanding of the philosophical foundations of terminology was laid by AA Potebnya in his work "Thought and Language" (1862) [14].

Material and methods

The issue of the relationship between terminology, other sciences and the specifics of a terminological object was raised by P. Florensky, who asked how the features of a particular science are reflected in the creation of its terminology. A well-known scientist and philosopher believed that terms are clots of thought that reveal the essence and process of development of a particular science, and came to the conclusion that they are a means of fixing knowledge [19, p. 128], and "any science is a system of terms. Therefore, the life of terms is the history of science, no matter what, whether natural science, jurisprudence or mathematics" [18, p. 207].

VM Leichik in his work "To the definition of the philosophical foundations of terminology" (1998) singled out terminology into an independent scientific discipline and stated the need for a clear definition of the philosophical base on which the principles and methods used by one or another school of terminology are based [eight]. Domestic terminology studies, the creator of which was DS Lotte, in the approach to its subject - terms, terminological systems and methods of their study - from the very beginning was based on the philosophy of dialectical materialism. This approach manifested itself already in the solution of the main philosophical question - about the primacy of matter and the secondary nature of consciousness - in relation to the term. At the same time, it was recognized that a "term" is a word (or phrase) that has its own graphic and sound expression, correlated with a certain corresponding concept of science and technology [13, 15].

Since a term is a word or a combination of words, the material nature of the lexical units of the language makes it possible to operate with them on the basis of the known patterns of their creation and functioning, namely, to engage in term formation, construction, unification of terms and terminological systems, etc. This is how the second side of the main question of philosophy - about the cognizability of the world and its individual sides - is positively resolved.

Modern researchers, contrary to the earlier opinion about the opposition of figurative and logical thinking, argue that these two ways of spiritual mastery of reality are closely related. Consequently, when creating a term, objective and subjective factors are closely intertwined, and the term is the unity of the objective and the subjective. In the process of studying one's subject and operating with it, terminology is based on

the recognition of the basic principles of dialectics - the principles of the interconnection of all phenomena and constant development, as well as on the use of the dialectical method. First of all, a systematic approach to the study of phenomena is widely used in terminology.

In her work on the Russian tradition of studying the philosophy of the term, L. M. Alekseeva cites the views of S. N. Bulgakov, P. A. Florensky, A. F. Losev and G. G. Shpet on the nature of the word, including the term. The author proves that from the standpoint of philosophy of the early twentieth century, in terminology, the subject and the object of research successfully coexist [1, p. fifteen]. In addition, philosophers identified the contradiction of the term, which is expressed in the fact that, being a part of a specific terminological system, it has completely different qualities than those attributed to it, namely: dynamism, mobility, variability, etc. P. [2, p. sixteen]. In the works of SN Bulgakov and AF Losev, published under the same title "Philosophy of the Name", the idea is traced that the essence of the term lies in the unity of word and thought [3; eleven]. In her other article "Interaction of Terminology and Philosophy", LM Alekseeva notes that the goal of philosophy of terminology is to study the relationship between language, cognition and reality [20].

The philosophy of terminology is also based on the position that philosophy underlies and determines the process of development of all sciences, and it was the philosophers who first raised the issue of the relationship between thinking and language as a means of expressing and transmitting thought.

According to the author of the article, philosophy could just be the first science in which the first terms such as "idea", "thinking", etc. were born, and it was philosophy that helped terminology to obtain the status of science.

Results and Discussion

Discussion of the constructivist nature of the concept and term formation is another important aspect reflected in the work of L.M. Alekseeva. Terms are not only designations of individual concepts, but also idealized models of knowledge that establish a certain order in what we perceive as an objective reality.

No less important is the author's idea that currently terminology exists within the philosophy of science, where terms are not only means of designating reality and not just linguistic signs, but elements that take part in the process of designing and developing that branch of science and technology, to which they belong [1, p. 12-18].

Ultimately, the researcher comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to separate the philosophy of the term from the science of terminology and argues that the term is essentially:

- 1) a complex thinkable unit;
- 2) a means of understanding the world by man; 3) the meaning of the term is not strictly fixed, but is directly dependent on the linguistic picture of the world of the interpreter of a special text; 4) the term brings a new meaning to humanity [Ibid., P. 23]. The main idea of the philosophical consideration of the term is that the term simultaneously belongs to both knowledge and cognition.

Dividing its research into fundamental and applied, science is not homogeneous in its structure. Philosophers see the goal of fundamental research in the search for truth, while the goal of applied research is to achieve practically significant results. At the same time, it is rightly noted that in many sciences there are both fundamental and applied fields. Terminology with general and computer terminography, methods of corpus linguistics, conceptual apparatus of a separate branch of knowledge or production is referred to as applied research.

When developing its specific methods, terminology proceeds from the fact that individual terms related to a certain area of knowledge and to one language are in mutual connection. Moreover, they are elements of

a certain set of terms - a terminology system. The idea of the consistency of terminology and that the term should be considered not as an isolated object, but as part of a certain system of terms, was expressed by DS Lotte, [12, p. 81], and then developed in the works of many Russian terminologists. In a number of works, it is proved that not every set of terms is a terminological system, that there are collections of lexical units - terminology that have not reached the level of the system, terminoids, or quasi-terms, appear in them. At the same time, genuine terminology systems meet the definition accepted in the philosophical literature: "a system is an internally (or externally) ordered set of interrelated (interacting) elements" [9, p. 98-101].

The specificity of terminological systems is that they are natural-artificial, open, dynamic (developing) systems. Term systems have two types of consistency: 1) logical, defined by the system of concepts, with which the given system of terms relates, and since this system of concepts, as a rule, has a hierarchical structure (basic, derived, complex concepts: generic and specific concepts, etc.) then terminological systems are also in most cases hierarchical;

2) linguistic systemicity, since derivatives and complex terms are formed on the basis of lexical units used to express the original main terms (electron - electronic, electronics, industrial electronics; geological zone - mesozone, catazone, zoning, zonal, etc.).

S. V. Grinev-Grinevich [5, p. 164] asserts that terminological systems are characterized by three levels of consistency: non-strict lexical consistency, which terminology possesses as a set of language units; not strict special consistency, which terminologies possess as a set of units of special lexicon, and, finally, strict terminological consistency, inherent in terminologies that have undergone systematization and ordering, ie. terminological systems.

Some researchers distinguish consistency as one of the properties of the term and the terminology system, not only at the conceptual level, but also at the morphological and derivational level, which "manifests itself in the repeated use of the same suffixes and in the uniformity of word-formation models and constructions" [10, c. 142-145; 17, c. 10].

It is no coincidence that in philosophy and history of science the issue of the effectiveness of the use of metaphors as a completely definite means of expressing scientific knowledge is considered in detail and evidence is given that metaphorical meaning is the first stage in the formation of the meaning of some scientific concepts, when the language of the scientific community is not yet developed. According to a number of scholars, metaphorization as a way of creating terms is characteristic mainly of terms that appeared in the 19th century. (trunk, column) [2, p. 21], while others argue that the image (metaphor) underlies the semantics of many new terms, for example, in the oil and gas industry (aggressive water, mobile oil, shoe and others) [2; four; twenty]. Proponents of this approach, contrary to the earlier opinion about the opposition of figurative and logical thinking, in our opinion, quite rightly believe that these two types of spiritual mastery of reality are closely intertwined.

Modern researchers of terminologies and terminological systems have agreed that terminology is at the intersection of four groups of sciences: linguistic, logical-philosophical, mathematical and subject, using terminological units to nominate their specific objects and develop knowledge about the sphere of their interests, or activities simultaneously with the development of terminology. Sometimes the development of knowledge is ahead of the development of terms, sometimes it lags behind them. This conclusion of VM Leichik [7, p. 122] confirms the striving of the modern scientific community for interdisciplinarity. At the same time, the language of science, in which any scientific discovery took place, is the first to form a term for the nomination of new phenomena of reality, thereby developing its conceptual apparatus and

fixing it in the linguistic forms of human thought. In this regard, at a certain historical stage, he becomes a kind of leader and terminological fund for borrowing terms by other sciences.

In the second half of the XX century. sciences are actively developing, in the focus of research of which is the process of cognition. In linguistics, this leads to the formation of a new direction - cognitive linguistics and cognitive terminology (lat. *Cognitio* - cognition). By the end of the 20th century, cognitive linguistics is becoming one of the leading trends in Russian linguistics. Exploring ways

Reflection of the process of cognition in the language showed that since the human individual knows only what can be expressed through linguistic means (first of all, by its lexical composition), then, examining the development of vocabulary, scientists can observe the process of development of knowledge, human consciousness and culture. Based on the assertion that human consciousness is what distinguishes people from animals, linguistic scientists come to the conclusion that the evolution of a person is reflected in the development of vocabulary. Thus, at the beginning of the XXI century. on the basis of cognitive linguistics and terminology studies, anthro-linguistics is formed, which studies the cognition and evolution of human consciousness and culture [16].

Conclusion

All that has been said allows us to say that when creating a term, objective and subjective factors are closely intertwined, that the term is the unity of the objective and the subjective. Modern terminology is aimed not at a simple description, but at the desire to explain facts and phenomena, which is due to the polyparadigmality of modern scientific knowledge.

The cognitive approach allows researchers to go beyond the strict structure of the knowledge system or industry to which the term belongs, to reveal the relationship between ordinary and abstract-logical knowledge, between the naive and the scientific picture of the world.

The philosophical foundations of science, being a link between philosophical and scientific knowledge, help to form ideas and principles that substantiate the ideals and norms of science, as well as a meaningful presentation of the scientific picture of the world. Terminology, like any other science, forms its methods and approaches based on these foundations.

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